

AMERICAN RECORDER.

"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

(PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. HAMMOND AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.)

VOL. X.—No. 35.]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1825.

[Whole No. 489]

Terms for Advertising.

All Advertisements will be inserted for 60 cents per square, for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till further orders, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

DIVERSITY.

The citizens of Pasquotank county, at a public meeting held for the purpose at Elizabeth City on the 3d instant, resolved to establish a Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, established at Washington City, of which Isaac Overman was chosen President; Enoch Sawyer and Wm. Martin, Vice Presidents; J. C. Ehringhaus, Secretary; Benjn. Sutton, Treasurer; and Joseph Pritchard, Charles Grice, Tho. L. Shannonhouse, Wm. Gregory, Exum Newby, and Caleb White, Managers.

INVASION OF CUBA.

To the politeness of Mr. Willie, the editor of the Price Current, the editors of the New Orleans Merchantile Advertiser, of 20th April, are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated

Alcarado, March 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR: We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba by sending troops to Campeachy, where report says, 12 or 13 000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by way of checking the famous Castle of St. Juan Ulla; 1300 men, well equipped, went out of this port this morning, in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Va; the others were English, French, and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats. This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schr. Iguala, and a gun boat, succeeded in capturing a Spanish Government armed felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the castle and was returning.—A report is in circulation here to day, that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of Gen St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The independence of that island will I fear, ruin its agriculture and injure the commerce of the United States; I leave it to futurity and events as they transpire.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan, to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba:

SOLDIERS! You will for some days leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country and the clamors of good men in the Island of Cuba, who have nationed for aid however coming from the Mexican republics, authorize the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manoeuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, inappreciable services which cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain at every hazard the position you are to occupy, until I can join you.

Soldiers! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt, but that 1500 men, animat-

ed with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captain general of that Island can count upon; as otherwise we have enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA. Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

A youth of Vermont by the name of J. P. Miller, feeling the fire of liberty glowing in his bosom, applied to the Greek Committee at Boston, stating his wishes to engage in the contest for the recovery of Grecian freedom. He was furnished with a small sum for an outfit, and with letters addressed to Prince Mavrogordato. On his arrival he presented his letters, and was cordially received by the Prince. The following is an extract from the letter of this gallant and generous youth:

"I had been here but a few minutes, when I saw a soldier enter the door hastily. He asked me if I was an American; I answered in the affirmative. He grasped my hand in ecstasy, exclaiming at the same time, that he also had the honor to belong to that country; that his name was George Jarvis; that he was a native of the state of New-York, and being at Bordeaux in 1822, thence by the approbation of his father, came via Marseilles to Hydra, and engaged in the Greek navy in their glorious struggle with the Turks. He made thirteen voyages with the Hydriots, and since that time he has been employed in the army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has been in a number of engagements, and has distinguished himself as a brave officer. From him I have learned much of the state of Greece. Their success against the Turks, and the sacrifices which they have made this year for their liberty, are greater than any recorded of Greece in the days of her ancient glory. But what must be the feelings of a man, who looks with a philanthropic eye on the scenes of misfortune, to see soldiers who have been fighting the enemy all summer, now coming to their commander to beg bread to keep them alive."

His interview with the Prince he thus describes, at the conclusion of which the Admiral's character peeps out:—

"The Prince received me with politeness, and expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of our government, in regard to the interest it takes in the sufferings of Greece. He asked me many questions, in reference to the views which were entertained by the Americans of the character of the Greeks. To all his questions I endeavored to give as correct answers as possible. I told him that all the exertions which the different committees were making in America, were for the liberty of Greece; and that it was my opinion nothing further would be done by the Americans, if the Greeks should consent to accept of a foreign King. He replied that nothing but a foreign force would ever place them under a King. I told him I was willing to bear arms in Greece, so long as there was a prospect of her being free, but no longer."

The following is an extract from a letter of the Prince announcing the arrival of the youthful enthusiast:—

"You know Greece, but you know it as oppressed by the Turkish yoke. Every thing is now changed. We too, in imitation of Americans, have resolved to recover our liberty and assume a place among civilized nations. God grant that we may be as fortunate as you in the result. The success which the Greeks have obtained, both on land and at sea, in the campaign just closed, inspires us with confident hopes.—and here is now no one as formerly, who will pretend to question our independence."

As to Mr. Miller, you must feel no concern. Your recommendation will not be without effect, and be assured I shall not forget it. I doubt now that he who has already fought against the enemies of his own country, will be useful to our cause."

From the Ohio Gazette.

THE INSIDE OF THE WORLD.

MR. EDITOR: I read in your paper of yesterday, an account of a British ship having lately reached a higher south latitude than Cook, or any other navigator before has been known to do, yet was unobstruct-

ed by ice, and nothing appeared to hinder proceeding onward.—I feel confident, and have long since published my opinion, that the concave countries can be reached with facility by proceeding southwardly in any of the southern seas, and particularly from the Indian Ocean. Ought not this partial confirmation of my doctrines to encourage Mr. Gray or Mr. Giffard, to incur the expenses of a suitable exploring outfit towards the south, both for fishing and discovering? Either of whom could, I presume, meet the expense without endangering their prosperity. According to my system, it is highly probable that a ship properly directed on such an errand, would reach a country where the inhabitants are concave antipode to those of the exterior tropical regions, which country may be coasted quite around the concave, along a circle of 20,000 miles in circumference, and a great part abounding in tropical productions, and the seas so free from dangerous storms, as to be every where navigable by steam-boats; and if, as is probable, the concave lands are much chequered by such channels as Parry found, so far as he penetrated, then the ships might pass through to Cook's Inlet; and thus established our claim, by right of discovery; and extend our commerce and fisheries, in immeasurable extent.

I believe I could pilot such an expedition without, in any material degree, missing the proper course. Respectfully,
JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

THE MUSEUM

OR

Foreign Literature & Science,

Published by E. Little, Philadelphia.

It composed entirely, as its title implies, of selections from foreign Journals. A few words may show that it is however far from being adverse to our own institutions or literature—and that on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dissemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and curious—practical, sound and able—refined and elegant; such that will excite thought and enliven the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen, as well as poets, critics, and all other men of literature, now find the periodical press the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

The persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and New Inventions a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our families, it will readily be acknowledged that a work conducted upon the plan of the Museum may be in a very considerable degree interesting and valuable. How far this Journal has been successful in endeavoring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; and the rapid increase

of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

Terms of Publication.

The MUSEUM is published by E. LITTLE, Philadelphia. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, so long as he continues to pay in advance.

The Museum began in July, 1822; and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Subscriptions for the above work received at the RECORDER OFFICE, Washington, May, 24, 1825.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be published, some time in April next,

By E. LITTLE, No. 88, Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia.

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Critical Study and Knowledge

OF THE

HOLY SCRIPTURES,

In Four Volumes.

By THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M. A.

(Of St. John's College, Cambridge.)

IT will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large octavo volumes; it will contain numerous Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical Manuscripts, and in short every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in 1822—the fourth in 1823. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I. contains a Critical Inquiry into the Genuineness, Authenticity, Unperverted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. In Two Parts, treats, first on and Critical Account of the Original Languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred Dialects; an Account (with numerous Fac Similes) of the principal Manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments, &c. &c. In this part of the work, the History of the Authorized English Version of the Bible is particularly considered. The various Readings, the Quotations from the Old Testament in the New, the Poetry of the Hebrews and Harmonies of the Scriptures, form a portion of this part.

Second Part. OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SCRIPTURES. SUBSIDIARY MEANS for ascertaining the SENSE OF SCRIPTURE, viz.—Analogy of Languages; Analogy of Scripture; Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-matter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstances, and Christian Writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles—to the Historical Interpretation of the Sacred Writings; the Interpretation of the Figurative Language of Scripture; the Spiritual Interpretation of the Scriptures; the interpretation of Prophecy, of Types, of the Doctrinal and Moral parts of Scripture, of the Promises and Threatenings therein contained; and the Inferential and Practical Reading of the Sacred Writings.

Vol. III. contains an Outline of the Historical and Physical Geography of the Holy Land. The Political and Military Affairs of the Jewish and other Nations incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred Antiquities of the Jews. The Domestic Antiquities, or the Private Life, Manners Customs, Amusements, &c. of the Jews and other Nations incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the ANALYSIS OF SCRIPTURE.

Price \$12.—After publication the price will be \$10.

Subscriptions will be taken in at this Office.

March 5, 1825.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

COMMUNICATED,

FOR THE RECORDER. MELANCHOLY HOURS. No. 3.

The person, who has not at times found himself to have been unconsciously occupied by a train of involuntary thought, who has never been borne on the pinions of Fancy, into regions where reason never travelled, must have a mind differently constituted from that of the generality of his fellow mortals. The aged and experienced who have gone the round of worldly pleasures, and proved their vanity, are not probably so much given to this sort of mental amusement; but in the halcyon days of youth, while the cares of future life are but just visible beyond the extended horizon of pleasure, which encircles us, we find an alternative in giving rein to Fancy.

There are, unquestionably, times in the life of every one, when either through a dislike of contemplating gloomy realities, or from an unwillingness to rack the mind, by the investigation of abstract truth or mazy science, a disposition is felt for resigning one's self to the enjoyment of those more blandishing scenes, which the rainbow pencil of fancy is ever ready to sketch. It is then we form plans for future life—arrange events as we wish they would happen—indulge in all the imaginary pleasures, with which creative Fancy delights to amuse us—give up entirely to the pleasing delusion and make ourselves just such characters as we wish to be. How hard to break the soft enchantment—we regret the accident that dispels it: as when waking from a transporting dream, we endeavor in vain to compose ourselves to sleep, and renew the transient gleams of joy; and are much more fond of continuing to enjoy imaginary delight than of waking to realities, less brilliant than the fabrications of our Fancy. Does the person live, who cannot recollect to what a pitch of happiness his unrestrained fancy has carried him? Who cannot remember times, in which uncurbed imagination has placed him in situations more delightful, than cold deliberative reason could have devised.

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds," and not less with scenes. Hence the reason why the close of the day, amid beautiful and picturesque scenery, is so apt to leave around the heart so many softened and refined sensibilities. The nobler powers of man seem gone—his feelings and passions are etherialized—he becomes unconscious of surrounding objects and scarcely feels that he exists.

A few evenings ago, a bridge connects our town with the opposite shore, indulging in this greatest of mental luxuries. It was just at that period when day and night seem struggling for supremacy;—all was silent and solemn as the grave, except the chirping of our native night-bird, warbling her melancholy notes to listening nature. The solemn hour of twilight, the awful stillness of the scene, and the unobstructed moon-beams striking playfully upon the water, all combined to produce that delectable train of thought, when the soul leaps through the narrow boundaries that Reason has pointed out, and Fancy spreads wide her magical pinions transporting us to regions of the purest bliss. Just at that moment, sounds, like the distant notes of a flute, vibrated upon my ear. I listened—and easily distinguished the plaintive air of "the Light House." With this favorite effusion of Moore so many pleasing associations were connected, that it were impossible to describe my feelings at that moment. A boundless prospect of felicity lay before me, unalloyed by those bitter poignancies with which real life is so woefully pregnant.

The music grew fainter and fainter—till, at length, floating on the bosom of the night breeze, it died softly away. A whistle and halloo from an approaching fishing boat, soon broke the delightful spell of my enchantment and restored me to the cold realities of life. I endeavored to review the "airy frostwork" that my imagination had created, but its materials were so subtle as to elude the minutest investigation.

For the first time in my life, I began to reason upon the folly of these ideal speculations. To a person who indulges in these visionary day dreams, objects that once were productive of the highest gratification, become insipid and disgusting. A relish for society is extinguished—the conversation of those around him is vapid and uninteresting, and in the midst of frolic and mirth he is silent and abstracted. Occupied in contemplating the delightful visions of fancy, he feels the impossibility of enjoyment in ordinary pursuits, shuns the busy scenes of life for the calm retirement of

solitude and sinks into a state of supineness, as reprehensible as unmanly. The soul is naturally prone to ambition, and 'tis a galling thought to reflect, when the young days of passion are fled, that we have spent, in a chase as useless as that of a butterfly, those days that should have been employed, in qualifying ourselves to pursue, with success, the exalted aspirations of an honorable emulation. Through life we shall find that Fancy is invariably at war with Reason, and her workings should be resisted, as the foe to energy and to every noble characteristic that distinguishes the mind of man.

RECORDED.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1825

We are authorized to announce RICHARD HINES, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district (composed of the counties of Beaufort, Edgecomb, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrel and Washington) in the next Congress.

We have been authorized to state, (as we did not attend ourselves) that Mrs. McBride and Daughter's Concert, which was exhibited in this place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights last, gave great satisfaction, and was witnessed with much pleasure and delight by all those who attended it—and we hope they have been amply rewarded for the entertainment they afforded. Mrs. McB. has gone to Newbern, where, we sincerely desire they may meet with that encouragement, their merit so justly deserve.

Fire.—We learn from the Raleigh Star, that on the night of the 12th inst. a house used by Mr. Thomas Moss as a place for curing meat, and containing about 150,000 wt. of bacon, and several stables, smoke-houses &c. were consumed by fire at Petersburg, it is supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary. The total loss estimated at 10,000 dollars.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, speaking of the contemplated invasion of Cuba, mentioned in the preceding page, says, "This expedition, we already know, will fall through. We have information from Campeachy direct, of the 11th of March (published in the National Intelligencer of the 27th ult.) that the expedition was recalled in consequence of the information then just received of the arrival of additional troops and vessels of war at Havana. It is not, we should think, by such a hasty and ill-concerted movement that the strong-hold of Havana is to be wrested from Spain."

CREEK INDIANS.

We observe that the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States, held last week at Milledgeville, called the attention of the Court to the atrocious murders which had been recently committed on the bodies of Genl. McIntosh, Toke Tustumungee and Col. Hawkins, three distinguished Indian Chiefs, stating that numerous parties of Indians, the friends of these Chiefs and of the United States, had been driven destitute and naked into the settled parts of the frontiers of that state for protection from the vengeance of the Chiefs. It is added, that these atrocities are committed by large bodies of armed Indians, principally residents of Alabama, and that it is feared they have been instigated and countenanced by white persons.

Judge Johnson observed, that the Court regretted the occurrence of the unfortunate transactions which had called forth this presentment—that so far as it related to transactions between the Indians themselves, another Department, and not the Court, was competent to act; but as it related to acts committed by white men, the Court had power which it would exercise to punish the offenders in the most exemplary manner, when brought by the prosecuting officer before it.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MAY 10,

The Governor we understand has issued orders to the officers commanding Brigades in the new counties for the protection of the frontier against Indian hostility, and also for ensuring the personal safety of the Agent, whose life is said to be threatened by the Indians. Since our last paper, information has been received of the murder of Hawkins, the Interpreter. A number of the friendly Indians have taken refuge within the white settlements.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Georgia Patriot.

GENTLEMEN,

I have this morning received a letter from Col. John Crowell, Agent of the Creek Nation, of which the following is an extract which you will please publish in your paper:—

"I wish you would be good enough to request the Editors of the Milledgeville papers to state in their next papers, that I have been requested by them (the Chiefs) to say, for the information of travellers, that there is no earthly danger. The head chiefs have also requested me to state further that it's an affair among themselves, and that no white person shall be interrupted on the road or elsewhere."

JAMES BOZEMAN.

Milledgeville, May 9, 1825.

EARTHQUAKE IN BARBARY.

This country, it appears by a letter received at Philadelphia from our Consul at Algiers, has been visited by a violent and destructive earthquake. On the 2d March last, several severe shocks were felt at Algiers, and, on the same day, the town of Belida, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, was destroyed, together with nearly the whole of its population.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

In compliance with the regulations for the government of the United States' Military Academy at West Point, N. York, the President of the United States has invited the following gentlemen to attend at the said Academy in the early part of next month, for the purpose of witnessing the annual examination of the Cadets, and to report on the state and condition of the institution:

Hon. M. Dickerson, of New Jersey.
J. F. Parrott, N. Hampshire.
M. Van Buren, New York.
J. Forsyth, Georgia.
Rev. Prof. F. Everett, Harvard College, Mass.
Prof. Dewey, Williams College, do.
George Bancroft, Esq. Mass.
Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, Delaware.
John S. Skinner, Esq. Maryland.
Hugh Mercer, Esq. Virginia.
Com. Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy.
Rev. O. B. Brown, Washington City.
Hon. Lewis Williams, N. Carolina.
James Hamilton, jr. S. Carolina.

A professor from the University of Virginia is to be invited also to attend the examination.

We understand the Hon. Mr. King, Minister to England, will embark from this city shortly in one of the Liverpool Packets. It is reported that he has engaged passage in the ship Pacific, which sails on the 1st of June.—*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

An old and decrepid man, in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the name of Moses Oldham, was beaten by his grandson, Griffin Oldham, a few weeks since so as to cause his death in a short time afterwards. The unnatural barbarian is in custody.—*Balt. Pat.*

A FAT JURY.

The Mount Zion, (Geo.) Missionary states that the average weight of twenty-two gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury of that County at the late term, was two hundred nine and a half pounds!

Singular.—There are living in one house in Lexington, (Mass.) 3 families, consisting of 3 husbands and 3 wives, 4 children, 2 grandchildren, 2 fathers, 2 mothers and 2 grandfathers, and only 6 persons in all.

There is a House in N. York in which 20 Families reside, one of the rooms accommodating 5 of them.—A person visiting them enquired "how so many Families could live in one room?" "why, says an old Lady, we should do very well if one of the Families did not take boarders"!!!

DIED

On Monday evening 23d inst. of a short illness, Doct. JOHN ELLIOTT, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of Beaufort County on the 6th of Jan. last, a negro woman, by the name of

NANCY,

who says she belongs to James Clark, and believes he lives in Alabama, and that she was purchased from Lawrence Ryon, of Gates County, Virginia. She is a bright yellow complected molatto, stout built, 5 feet 7 inches high.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

STEPHEN OWENS.—*Shg.*
Washington, March 4, 1825.—*Ad.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

Arrived since our last,

0th Schr. Sally Cook, Nickerson, N. Y. Master.
" " Lady of the Lake, Brooks, Newbern—Master.
22d " Plandome, Wilson, New York, Hoyt & Labarbe.
" " Dighton, Kirby, New York, R. & W. Tannahill.
23d " Nancy, Wharton, New York, J. & W. Ellison.
26th " Mary Ann, Caffee, Philadelphia, Master.
" " Margaret, Spear, Charleston, N. J. Oliver.
" " Elizabeth, Somers, New York, Joseph Bonner.

Cleared,

20th Schr. Two Brothers, Farrow, N. Y.
21st " May Flower, Tilden, Boston, W. Gray.
" " Gideon Sparrow, Greene, Newbern—Master.
26th " Lady of the Lake, Sawyer, N. Y. E. Bulkly.
" " Sam Simpson, Cruthers, N. Y. E & A. T. A.
" " Dighton, Kirby, New York, R. & W. Tannahill.
27th " Rebecca Ann, Mayo, Baltimore E. Bulkly.
" " Nancy, Wharton, New York, J. & W. Ellison.
" " Plandome, Williams, N York, Hoyt & Labarbe.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

AT May Term 1825, of Beaufort County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Richard Harvey, dec'd.—All persons indebted to said deceased are desired to make immediate payment, and the creditors of the same are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.
AXEM LANIER, Adm'r.
May 27, 1825.—3435.

Notice.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 16th of June next at the late dwelling house of Richard Harvey, dec'd, all the perishable property of said dec'd, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn &c.—Six months credit will be given the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.—Also sundry Negroes, consisting of Men and Women, will be hired out for the remainder of the year.

AXEM LANIER, Adm'r.

Beaufort County, } 3w35.
27th May, 1825.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Henry Clark Esq. late of the County of Beaufort is dead, and that the subscriber at May Term 1825 of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of said County, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of said dec'd. All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to Benjamin Williams, esq. who is authorized to settle the business in my absence, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. B. HODGES, Ex'r.
May 25th, 1825.—435.

Notice.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 22d of June next and continue from day to day until finished, at the dwelling house of the late Henry Clark, dec'd, all the perishable property of said dec'd not disposed of by will; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Bees, together with a quantity of Plantation Utensils and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.—Six months credit will be given for all sums over four dollars.—Notes with approved security will be required, before the property is delivered
By the Executor.

May 27, 1825.—435.

BLANKS

In great variety kept constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

Various Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES Per D.C. D.C. Remarks

Bacon	lb.	13	16	
Butter	lb.	30	35	
Bees Wax	lb.	80	3	dull
Brandy, French	gal.	60	2	sales
Apple	bu.	40	45	sales
Peach	bu.	20	21	sales
Corn	bu.	18	14	nominal
Cotton	lb.	12	14	nominal
Coffee	lb.	75	80	sales
Candles	lb.	6	7	50 sales
Flaxseed	bu.	1	25	1 50 nominal
Gin, Holland	gal.	6	5	50 nominal
Country	gal.	4	50	5 sales
Glass 10 by 12	60 ft.	6	8	6 50 sales
Iron, country bar	lb.	6	6	5 50 sales
sweeds	lb.	14	9	9 sales
Lumber, Flooring	M	7	8	2 25 sales
Shingles 22 inch	16	9	10	10 sales
Staves W O hhd	16	7	8	18 nominal
R.O do.	16	16	18	18 nominal
W.O do.	16	16	18	18 nominal
Head W.O hhd	16	16	18	18 nominal
Lead, bar	lb.	4	25	4 50
ground in oil	keg	3	75	4
Leather, sole	side	3	75	4
upper	side	3	75	4
Meal	bu.	1	25	1 50
Molasses	gal.	1	25	1 50
Oil, Linseed	gal.	1	25	1 50
Fish	bu.	1	25	1 50
Naval Stores Tar	bb.	1	25	1 50
Pitch	bb.	1	25	1 50
Rosin	bb.	1	25	1 50
Turpentine	gal.	1	25	1 50
do. Spirits	gal.	1	25	1 50
Pork, mess (N.Y.)	bb.	1	25	1 50
prime	bb.	1	25	1 50
green	cwt.	1	25	1 50
Pean, Black eyed	bu.	1	25	1 50
Red	bu.	1	25	1 50
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	1	25	1 50
W.I.	gal.	1	25	1 50
American	gal.	1	25	1 50
Salt, Alum	bu.	1	25	1 50
Flax	bu.	1	25	1 50
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	1	25	1 50
Lump	lb.	1	25	1 50
Brown	lb.	1	25	1 50
Steel, Blistered	lb.	1	25	1 50
German	lb.	1	25	1 50
Tallow	lb.	1	25	1 50
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	1	25	1 50
Leaf	cwt.	1	25	1 50
Wine, Madeira	gal.	1	25	1 50
Tenerife	gal.	1	25	1 50
Sherry	gal.	1	25	1 50
Whiskey	gal.	1	25	1 50
Wheat	bu.	1	25	1 50

Female Seminary.

MISS NANCY RICHMOND respectfully gives notice, that she has procured the House which is now present occupied by Mr. James B. Hutton, one door west of Mr. Shaw's dwelling house; where she purposes to teach young Females, the various branches of the English Language, and needle work.

The exercises of this Seminary, will commence on Monday 4th of July next, and continue throughout the whole year.

Terms of tuition for the different branches of Education, will be as follows, viz. For Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, \$3 per quarter.—The above with English Grammar & Geography \$4 per quarter. Needle Work of various kinds, will be taught without any additional charge.

A reliance may be placed on the assurance that every exertion will be made to meet the expectations of Parents & Guardians in promoting the intellectual improvement of those committed to her care.

Washington, May 20, 1825.—134.

Doctors T. Telfair & Farris,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Physic respectfully offer their services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity. Families can be supplied with medicine on very reasonable terms as they expect constantly to keep on hand a very general and large assortment.

They may be found at all times at their shop next door to Mr. James B. Ellison.

May 18th, 1825.—2134.

Notice.

THE subscriber purposing to leave the place by the first of July next, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all those having accounts are respectfully requested to call and close them by said time.

For Sale

low for cash,

- 10 Hhds N. E. RUM,
- 10 do WHISKY,
- 20 Bbls RUM,
- 15 do GIN,
- 15 do Apple BRANDY,
- 10 Bags COFFEE,
- 5 Kegs TOBACCO,
- 20 Casks assorted cut NAILS,
- 5 Bbls SUGAR,
- 5 Hhds MOLASSES,

with a good assortment of Groceries at retail.

EDMUND BULKLY.

Washington, May 20, 1825.—134.

NEW BOOKS.

JOHN GALLAGHER, has just received at his Book Store

Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, Domestic Encyclopedia, Curran's Speeches, Hallam's Middle Ages, Beattie's Moral Science, Coxe on Fruit Trees, Edgeworth's Early Lessons, Horne on Psalms, Brown's Divinity, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Wardlaw on Ecclesiastes, Flavel's Fountain of Life, Flavel's Meditations, A Mannel of Electricity, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Guthrie's Geography & Atlas, Ewell's Medical Companion, Francis's Denman, Paris's Pharmacologia, Thomas's Practice, Thomas's Domestic Medicine, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Desault's Surgery, Bateman's Synopsis, Bowditch's Navigation, Blount's Seamanship & Naval Tactics, Burn's Works, Life of Washington, Life of Marion, Do. of Luther, The Second Tour of Dr. Syntax, in search of consolation; with numerous engravings,

Ossian's Poems, Cook's Voyages, Living Plays, Robinson Crusoe, Thinks I to Myself, Gosington Shadow, a Romance, Red Gauntlet, The Highlanders, Marriage, a New Novel, Highways and Byways, or tales of the Roadside, Awful Beacon, Pocket Testament—Morocco, School Bibles & Testaments, Durable Ink

Cap & Post Paper, Black Lead Pencils, Ran's Patent Copy Book, Do. Plain do. do. Do. Penmanship, Do. Alphabetical Copies, Do. Appendix, containing all the ornamental hands now in use. Lines for Letter Writing, Slates, Quills, &c. &c.

He has constantly on hand a large assortment of Classical and English School Books.

Washington, May 13th, 1825.—133.

HAVENS & SMITH,

HAVE just received by the Packet schooner Argus, from New York, a general supply of Groceries, ship Chandlery, Dry Goods &c. &c. among which are the following:

Maderia WINE, Jamaica RUM, St. Croix Do. N. E. Do. Holland GIN, Country Do. WHISKY, Cider BRANDY, ALE, Pilot BREAD, Navy Do. New York family FLOUR, in whole & half barrels, Loaf SUGAR, Lump Do. Brown Do. COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, Young H. TEA, Superior Canned TOBACCO, Mess PORK, Prime Do. Spiced OIL, Linseed Do. Walnut Do.

English & American White LEAD, Paints of all kinds, Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies Do. Childrens Morocco & Leather BOOTEES,

Summer dress HATS, Saddles & Bridles, Sweedes, English & American IRON, Bolt & Spike ROD, CLOTHS, LINEN, Russia SHEETING, Do DUCK, OSNABURGS, Bleached & Brown SHEETING, Washington STRIPES, Satteens & Woodstock GLOVES.

They also keep on hand a constant supply of fresh ground Meal, Corn & Bacon, all of which will be sold low for cash or on credit, at third Store on Water Street.

May 12th, 1825.—133.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Subscribers purpose leaving this for New York, by the 15th of the ensuing Month, and as they are desirous of reducing their Stock of Goods as low as possible before leaving, they now offer them at cost for Cash.

R. & W. TANNAHILL.

N. B.—All those having demands against the firm, will present them for payment, those indebted will please call and settle on or before the 15th of June next.

R. & W. T.

Washington, May 6, 1825.—132.

Notice.

WILL be sold on the 20th June next in the town of Washington, the Lot or parcel of Land, opposite the town of Washington, commonly known by the name of Redmonds Castle; payable by a negotiable note, to the Tarborough Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina. The advantages of this property is so well known by the commercial part of the community, that I deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in its favour.

JOSEPH BELL.

Tarborough, April 19th, 1825.—1330

DR. D. C. FREEMAN

HAS just received a supply of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell to Families in the Town or Country at as low a rate as they can be purchased in the Stores. He has also received the Sulphate of Quinine, a preparation from Peruvian Bark, which is a sovereign remedy for the Ague and Fever—the dose being so small (from 1 to 2 grains being sufficient) renders it invaluable in the cases of children. He has also a supply of Soda Powders, Tooth Powder &c.

WILLIAM O'CAIN tenders his thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and solicits a continuance of the same Patronage—and at the same time begs leave to request those, who are indebted to him either by note or account to call and settle the same—and all those to whom he is indebted are respectfully invited to present their claims for Liquidation.

Washington, March 11, 1825.—124.

WANTED,

Two Negro boys from 15 to 20 years of age, of good characters, for which, cash will be given enquire at this Office.

EDUCATION.

I intend, in a few days, to commence a SCHOOL in Washington, for the instruction of Children, and persons of both sexes. The English Language, and the more generally useful and popular sciences, will, at present, solely occupy my attention. I shall calculate with particular care, a correct Pronunciation; an authentic and strictly regular manner of Reading and Speaking; and a critical knowledge of GRAMMAR, RHETORIC, &c. Every exertion will be made to enable such as are sufficiently advanced to EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS on any subject, either orally or in writing, with accuracy and facility. This is a branch of education of immense importance, though much neglected. ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and PNEUMATIC will be taught, with the improvements they have received from the latest authors. What I profess to teach, I will endeavour to render intelligible even to younger pupils, by familiar, and, if possible, agreeable illustrations, which may arrest and fix attention, and leave a durable impression upon the mind. And, while long recitations will seldom be required to be made verbatim from books, care will be taken that the substance rather than the shadow or form be retained.

As children exhibit a remarkable diversity, both in their dispositions and intellectual powers it seems obvious, that a corresponding diversity is requisite in the mode of their treatment; and that they cannot all make equal advancement in learning. A preceptor must know his pupil well, if he would neither demand too much, nor be satisfied with too little. With me, it will therefore be a constant object, to discover how much my Students are capable of acquiring; to proportion my lessons to the known ability of each; and to stimulate every one to improvement by means peculiarly adapted to his individual circumstances. In no case will I permit a pupil to be delayed in his progress, for the sake of my own ease or convenience; neither shall he be hurried, with injudicious rapidity, from lesson to lesson, in order either to flatter his friends by his extraneous proficiency, or to build up for myself an ephemeral popularity.

My school shall be, exclusively, a place for literary and scientific education; and consequently neither a conventicle in which sectarianism is expounded and protracted; nor a house of correction, in which the contumacious are to be reclaimed by the severity of flagellation. I shall however carefully supervise the manners and morals of those entrusted to my care; yet not so as to affront the feelings of any religious denomination. Having been able for several years to excite obedience and industry by a discipline mild and friendly, I shall continue to manage my scholars without resort to any species of corporal punishment.

Parents, guardians, and others may visit the school as frequently as they shall please, to examine the progress of their children, &c. but there will be no public exhibitions, nor any thing which resembles ostentatious display.

The prices of tuition will be the same as at the Academy. And an allowance will be made for loss of time occasioned by sickness, &c. If desired, it is probable I may be willing to give lessons to individuals or classes at private hours.

April 28th, 1825.—122.

H. E. ELLENWOOD.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber a few articles very much in demand from Baltimore, viz.

Old Rye WHISKY in barrels, Superior white wheat family FLOUR,

A few bbls of very good POTATOES, COFFEE in bags fair quality, A small lot of Northern BUTTER, of a very good quality,

Some loose CHEESE, Superior SOAP in small boxes, A small assortment of hollow WARE, which will be sold low for Cash if applied for immediately, to

N. J. OLIVER, or

JOHN J. HEDRICK,

May 20, 1825.—3134.

Notice.

THE subscriber proposes leaving this for the North, by the last of the ensuing Month, and being desirous of closing all his accounts, he takes this method of requesting all those having claims against him, to produce them for payment, and those indebted to call and settle, on or before the above named period, as there can be no longer indulgence given.

JAMES BUFFINGTON,

Washington, May 13th, 1825.—133.

FOR SALE.

A Likely negro Girl, twenty-two years of age, can be recommended for her honesty, used to house work enquire at this Office.

April 28, 1825.

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

LEE'S long and highly approved Family Medicines, continue to be carefully prepared and sold wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Dispensary, No. 68. Hanover-street, Baltimore; and sold also by his appointment, by

J. Gallagher,

Who has just received a fresh supply.

* Please to observe what ever and where ever you buy, none can be LEE'S GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES, without the signature of the proprietor

NOAH RIDGELY,

Late Michael Lee, & Co.

VIZ

LEE'S excellent ANTI BILIOUS PILLS—A most valuable Medicine for clearing the stomach and bowels, and removing head aches, sick stomach, &c.

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES—A most powerful Medicine, moves and destroys all kind of Worms.

LEE'S ELIXIR—An invaluable Medicine, it never fails to cure the most violent Colds, and affords instant and great relief in all obstinate coughs—it also relieves young children from Cholera, &c.

LEE'S NERVOUS CORDIAL—An excellent Medicine for all Nervous affections, Weakness, Pains in Loins, Back &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD—No Medicine ever excelled this in curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises Frosted feet, &c. &c.

LEE'S AGUE & FEVER DROPS—A never failing Cure.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—Warranted to cure the Itch, by only one application.

LEE'S PERSIAN LOTION—A excellent Medicine for curing itching ring worms, prickly heat, softens the skin, and improves the complexion.

LEE'S INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—Which gives immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER—A certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR—For the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER—For removing and destroying Corns.

LEE'S LIP SALVE,

Numerous cases of cures could be annexed of the happy and good effects that have followed the use of the above justly celebrated Family Medicines, but the publishers has not room for them in this paper. A number of persons have called on the proprietor, and have given it as their confident opinion, that their health has been entirely restored from the most alarming diseases, and in many cases their days have been greatly prolonged by the timely use of these most excellent Medicines.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL:

Oppression stalked, with scourge and chain,
Throughout the Pilgrim's wide domain;
Rejoice to meet with cold disdain,
From Ministerial policy.

Till Nature through her fetters broke,
And spurned oppression with its yoke;
'Twas then we heard her sons invoke,
The God of light and liberty.

With heaving breasts and joyous eyes,
They saw the flag of freedom rise;
And heard the song throughout the skies,
Of freedom to Columbia.

Oppression then, with chains to thrall,
With castles floating, proud and tall;
With minion soldiers, brand and ball,
Besieged oppress'd America.

Each hand laid by its rural hoe;
Each patriot heart began to glow;
'To arms! to arms! the foe! the foe!
Resounded loud and fearfully.

Thy sainted plains, O! Lexington,
First saw the sacred crimson run;
The first of freedom's laurels won,
By patriots of Columbia.

On Bunker Hill the gathering brave,
Now bade the flag of freedom wave;
Their motto was "a soldier's grave,
Or freedom to America."

The foe saw the Patriot corps;
His thunders quick began to roar;
And soon he marshalled on the shore,
His mercenary soldiery

And on the hill his phalanx pour'd,
The musket blazed, the cannon roared;
And proudly waved the polish'd sword,
And spear and pike, of tyranny.

'Now cheer ye, cheer ye, patriots brave,
Behold the flag of freedom wave!
Your motto is "a soldier's grave,
Or freedom to America."

'Touch not a trigger in the fight,
Till of their eyes you see the white;
Then mark your man, with careful sight,
And reap reward in victory."

Overwhelming as the torrent, poured
The streams of lead, the reeking sword
Was gorged with gore; and victory soared
Above the sons of liberty

Retreat! retreat! the foe saw said,
While, stumbling o'er the fallen dead,
Adown the hill his course he sped;
And victory perch'd on liberty.

Recruiting, once again the foe
Returned to lay the patriots low;
And once again the vale below,
Received retreating tyranny.

Collecting all their force again,
Once more the heights the tyrants gain;
And now the patriots, might and main,
Dispute the palm of victory.

Munition gone; nor bayonet,
Nor spear, the patriots have, and yet
They meet them on the parapet,
And shout for death or liberty.

The fight is o'er, the field is won,
The tyrant's work of death is done,
But victory never smiled upon
A conqueror so gloriously.

The strife is o'er, ye patriots brave,
Behold the flag of freedom wave!
Your motto was, "A soldier's grave,
Or freedom to America."

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE PROOF OF THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

Gennadius, a physician, a man of eminence in piety and charity, had in his youth some doubts of the reality of another life. He saw one night, in a dream, a young man of celestial figure, who bade him follow him. The apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his ears were charmed by melodious music, which far exceed the most enchanting harmony he had ever heard. To the inquiry, whence proceeded these ravishing sounds, his conductor answered, that they were the hymns of the blessed in heaven; and disappeared. Gennadius awoke; and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day. The following night the same young man appeared, and asked whether he recollected him. 'The melodious songs which I heard last night,' answered Gennadius, 'are now brought again to my memory.' 'Did you hear them,' said the apparition, 'dreaming, or awake?' 'I heard them in a dream.' 'True,' replied the young man; 'and our present conversation is a dream. But where is your body, while I am speaking to you?' 'In my chamber.' 'But know you not, that your eyes are shut, and you cannot see?' 'My eyes are indeed shut.' 'How, then, can you see?' Gennadius could make no answer. 'In your dream, the eyes of your body are closed and useless; yet you have others with which you see me,—thus, after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of use and motion, you will remain alive and capable of sight and motion by your spiritual part. Cease, then, to entertain a doubt of another life after death.' By this occurrence, Gennadius affirms he became a sincere believer in the doctrine of a future state.

Farmer's Cab.

From the New York Statesman.

THE MYSTERIOUS BELL.

A FRAGMENT.

It was a dead calm: the sun beamed bright and beautiful upon the ocean, in sitting glory, and all life and animation had given place to that overpowering listlessness, which none can form any conception of, but they who have experienced a long continued calm at sea.

I was leaning against the taffrail, gazing upon the dark waters below in that state of apathy, in which thought itself becomes almost too great an exertion, when suddenly a gentle breath of wind that swept along so lightly as to cause no ripple upon the glassy surface of the waveless deep, wafted to my awakened sense, a tinkling sound, like the ringing of a small bell at an immense distance. The unusual circumstance aroused my dormant faculties, and I listened with breathless attention; but the flaw had passed, and all was again silent and death-like.

I remained upon the same spot nearly an hour, but it came not again; and at length, overcome with drowsiness, I retired to my berth. The next morning when I came upon deck, I found that the calm still continued, and the Captain was of opinion that it would last some days. I mentioned to him the incident that had attracted my attention; but he laughed, and said I had been dreaming. He knew we were too far from land for any sound to reach us, and no vessel he said could have been near enough for me to hear the ringing of the bell, without also being in sight. The mate agreed with him, but I observed one weather-beaten tar, who was standing near, to shake his head doubtfully, and his rugged countenance betrayed great anxiety; but he said nothing. The morning passed away, and still the sea was unruffled by any breeze.—After dinner, to while away the tedious hours, the Captain and I sat down upon the quarter deck to cards. We had scarcely commenced playing, when I was startled by hearing the same bell-like tones, so faint and far, that "nothing lived 'twixt them and silence." I called to the Captain to listen; he sat a moment without speaking, and then started up, exclaiming, "I hear it too." The sailors seemed to have noticed it also, for they were hushed and listening. The Captain went aloft with his glass, and looked in every direction. "I hear it," said he, "distinctly, but I can see nothing; it cannot be from shore, for we are more than fifty leagues from any land." The attention of all on board was now fully awake. The sailors stood upon the fore-castle in anxious groups, all but the old man, the singular expression of whose features I had remarked in the morning. He sat alone upon the windlass, with his hands folded, and his eyes intently fixed upon the deck—but still he spoke not. Various conjectures were hazarded among us, but none that satisfactorily accounted for the noise. The afternoon passed, and the sun again set, while the tinkling sound still came floating over the waters. It was late before sleep closed my eyes that night.

When the morning of the next day dawned, the Captain went again to the mast head with his glass, but no sail appeared upon the horizon—yet still the ceaseless bell was plainly to be heard, while not a breath of wind was to be felt. Noon came, and still the calm continued, and the sound approached nearer and nearer, when on a sudden, the Captain from the top cried out "I see it now, but what it is, God only knows: it does not look like any craft that ever the hand of man fashioned." We all rushed to the fore-castle, and in silence awaited the approach of this strange navigator. It came careering over the waters with a rapid motion, and as it drew near, exhibited to our wandering gaze a single black mast, rising from the centre of what seemed a square and solid block of wood, but without yard or sail, nor did any living creature appear upon it. I proposed to take the boat and board it; but the sailors shook their heads, and the Captain was silent. Determined to discover the meaning of this phenomenon, I jumped into the boat, intending to scull towards it, when the old sailor, seeing my resolution, declared that he would go with me; and the Captain, after a moment's hesitation, also joined us. We rowed swiftly onward to meet the object of our curiosity, which was now within half a mile of the ship, and in a few minutes, were sufficiently near to perceive the bell, the ringing of which had announced its coming, at the top of the mast. It was green and rusty as if with age, the sides of the non-descript barque were covered with barnacles, and tangled masses of seaweed. Immediately beneath the bell, which still swung from side to side with deafening din, was attached a deep

sealine, passing over the side and descending into the water. The moment our boat touched this strange vessel, the bell ceased to toll, and the floating mass became immovable. We gazed upon it, and upon each other in amazement; and at length, the Captain in a low and tremulous voice, proposed to return; but the sailor said "no! It was an evil hour when we met this accursed" (his voice sunk, and I could not distinguish what he uttered) "but we have met it, and we must not leave it thus. Let us haul upon this line." We did so for nearly 20 minutes but with great difficulty, for it seemed that some ponderous body at the extremity, resisted our efforts.

At length the profound stillness that had hitherto prevailed amongst us, was broken by the Captain, who looked down into the water, and exclaimed, "great God! what have we here?" We followed with our eyes the motion of his hand, and saw a large object glistening white beneath the waves, and appearing like a gigantic corpse, wrapped in a white cloth and bound with cords. "Now may Heaven shield us," said the seaman, in a husky voice, "it is the shrouded Demon of the sea." As he spoke, he drew his knife from his belt, and in an instant severed the line. The body turned, its white sides flashing through the dark waters, and with the rapidity of lightning, disappeared from our view. B.

A "YANKEE TRICK."

The following anecdote is strictly true; it is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who lately went out in a vessel from the port of New York, for St. Thomas:—"We were chased by a pirate off King's channel, on Sunday morning last, (March 13,—the villain was close in under the land, a small sloop, with about 25 men; when he discovered us we were nearly becalmed, he gave chase and came down on us very fast. I thought there was no chance of escape but by a stratagem, and having on board a man who I could metamorphose into anything, I observed to capt. — that we had better make a gun of Billy Luly, and give him chase in our turn. We accordingly went to work, put a black cap on Billy's head, stretched him fore and aft on the keel of the boat, with a rope made fast to his heels so that we could slew him on the center of gravity freely—pointing his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a "long tom," the next thing was to fire it,—and this we did by discharging a pistol into a barrel, and rising a smoke by throwing ashes into the air. The trick succeeded—the sloop tacked and made off; we hauled on a wind and pursued her close in under the land, then tacked ship & stood into St. Thomas. Thus were 25 men driven by four." Herald.

The Annapolis Republican says, that on the debate on the bill for reducing the number of justices of the peace in the several counties of Maryland, occasioned the recital of an anecdote (not in the house) of the examination of a magistrate by a judge of the court, to whom one of his decisions had been carried up, upon appeal. The judge perceiving, at a moment, a manifest error, was curious to know what could have induced such a decision. 'Mr. —,' said he, 'will you be so obliging as to inform the court upon what ground you decided the case?' 'Upon what ground?' said the magistrate: 'Why, upon my own ground in — town.' 'Aye,' said the judge, 'but upon what principle I mean, did you decide in this way.' 'Why,' rejoined the magistrate, 'for twenty four dollars principal, and fifty eight cents cost.'—Very well,' concluded the judge—'Clerk reverse the judgment.'

THE LATEST WONDER.

The Lexington, Va. of the 15th instant, states, on the authority of a gentleman of the first respectability, that the house of Dr. M'Chesney in Augusta County, Va. had been assailed with stones, of various sizes, some of them so hot as to hiss when they fell into water, in broad day-light, for several successive days. That the windows of the Dr.'s house were all broken. Some fell on the roof and bounded off, others entered through a thick plank, that had been used to close up the broken windows; that Mrs. M'Chesney, had been struck by two, one had cut her head severely; the ladies of Dr. M'Chesney's family had become so much alarmed as to leave the house. At intervals these stone visitations are said still to be repeated. The house is represented as situated in an open space, where it would be impossible for any one to approach within stone-throw without detection.

On republishing the account the Lynchburg Virginian says,

'A gentleman, known to be of strict veracity, was in this place a day or two since, who not only confirms the statement made by that paper, but goes still further—declaring that he himself was an eye witness to the events which he relates—that not only stones, that are invisible till they strike, enter the house, and like the locusts of Egypt, infest the very 'kneeding troughs,' but articles of furniture are dashed from one end of the room to the other with incredible force. The family, after being annoyed in this manner for one or two days, removed from the house; but the evil followed them wherever they went; and we understand that they have again returned home to abide the issue. Mrs. M'Chesney has been injured, by one or two blows on the head, and her comb has been several times knocked off, without injury to her person. Without intending to account for so strange a circumstance, or to decide upon its truth, 'we tell the tale as it was told to us,' and leave our readers to make their own conjectures.'

MUSIC.

'Whoever despises music,' said Martin Luther, 'I am displeased with—next to theology, I give a place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy and many tribulations, and evil thoughts are expelled. It is the best solace for a desponding mind.'

OF MEENESS AND HUMILITY.

'Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart.' Matt. xi. 29. If any other than Jesus had taught this lesson, the imperfection of the teacher would have furnished us with objections to the doctrine. He therefore taught it himself, and that too by his own example, which is such as should silence all objections: such as should make us adore, and be confounded, and imitate. What! the Son of God descends from heaven to earth, takes a corruptible body and dies upon the cross, to shame us out of our pride! He who is All, annihilates himself; and I, who am nothing, would be, at least would have others think me, otherwise than what I am!—What an impudent vanity, and diabolical presumption is this! our Lord saith not, Be ye meek and lowly; but he saith, 'I am meek and lowly of heart.' It is enough to know that he is humble, to conclude that we ought to be so. His example is such an authority, as none may find a dispensation for, much less the sinner, who may well choose humility, when he has deserved condemnation.

Our Lord joins meekness with humility, because humility is the source of true meekness. Pride is ever haughty, impatient, and capacious; but he who despises himself is content to be despised. He who thinks nothing due to him, will not think himself neglected. The true virtue of meekness is never the effect of constitution; all appearances of it, that are the product of mere nature, arise from weakness, indolence, or artifice. To be meek towards others, we must renounce ourselves. To meekness, our Lord adds, lowliness of heart. It is no speculative conviction he requires, but the real bent and inclination of the heart; it is a lowliness to which the will consents, and which it loves for the glory of God; it is an entire distrust of ourselves, our own abilities, and natural strength, that we may owe our cure to God alone. To despair at the sight of our own wretchedness is not humility, but a most abominable kind of pride. FESLON.

EDWARD QUIN intending in a short time hence to go to New York for a new assortment of Goods: and funds being necessary to enable him to purchase them on good terms, He respectfully requests those who are indebted to him, by Notes or Accounts of a long standing, will forthwith discharge them, as further indulgence cannot be expected.

Washington, April 8th, 1125.—1129.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Beaufort County on the 6th of Jan. last, a negro woman, by the name of

NANCY,

who says she belongs to James Clark, and believes he lives in Alabama, and that she was purchased from Lawrence Ryan, of Gates County, Virginia. She is a bright yellow complected mulatto, stout built, 5 feet 7 inches high.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

STEPHEN OWENS, — Sheriff.
Washington, March 4, 1825.—1122.